# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9384.

· IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

Advance of the Union Army Towards the Rebel Capital

Arrival of the Vanguard at Coal Harbor.

SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY'S OUTPOSTS.

The Rebel Pickets Driven to Within Two Miles of Their Main Body.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Extraordinary Efforts for the Defence of the City.

Correspondence Between Jeff. Davis and the Virginia Legislature.

The Old Dominion Not to Be Abandoned in the Event of the Fall of Richmond.

General Floyd Authorized to Raise Twenty Thousand Men for the Defence of Western Virginia.

Official Reports of the Operations on James River.

WAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 19, 1862. The army commenced moving at an early hour th morning in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp ene miles in advance of this place.

The advance, under Gen. Stoneman, reached the railroad bridge at the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long trestle ridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time. The pickets of the enemy are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Rich

Information from that city.

General McClellan went on a reconnoiseance to-day to the Chickahominy. The programme of operations in front of Richm

TUNSTAL'S STATION, May 20, 1862. The advance, under General Stoneman, reached Coal Earbor, on the road running to Richmond by way of Mewbridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be

He drove their pickets into within two miles of their nam body, and encamped for the night. Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend

and with all the available force they are able to en and representatives from every Southern

State are there, encouraging their troops by their pre-

The two officers who came within our lines with a flag llewed to return yesterday.

st night for the purpose of an interview with General

The Richmond papers of the 16th inst. have been re ceived. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis in relation to the recent movements of the rebei army. He stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State; that M, in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia-The war could still be successfully carried on and main-

The robel General John B. Floyd has been appoints Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to fence of Western Virginia.

The engagement on Thursday at Drury's Bluff, seve miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries on James river, produced a great panio among the people of Richmond. They ackn loss of six killed and seven wounded.

# MOVEMENTS OF THE LAND PORCES.

Our Army Correspondence. CAMP NEAR WHITE Hours, Va., May 18, 1862. day at the White House-St. Peter's Church-Its Pe-

It is unnecessary to state that under the new allotm of divisions into corps d'armee ours cannot now be re-garded as second to any. This order, ef course, has noconstated other important changes. In the first place, in consequence of our General having been promoted, general, one of the most competent officers in the Poto

The day however, has been one of glorious leveliness, the finest and most enjoyable day, in fact, that the peninsula. The curiosity about the "White House" and other points of hierest in the immediate vicinity baving been satisfied, a large number of officers to-day ing been satisfied, a large number of officers to-day visited St. Peter's church, about two and a half miles distant, memorable, as is well known, in history, as being the church in which the immortal Washington was married. The ride by either one or the other two roads is through the most delightful and picturesque portion of the pentingula that has yet fallen under my observation. The old church itself, on its commanding elevation, and environed by mammoth oaks and stately pines, and anvironed by mammoth oaks and stately pines, and anvironed by mammoth oaks and stately pines, each shrubbery and gravestines, was the central object of interest. I need not describe its quaint structure, gother windows, arched doorways of the porch, plain weden steps, plain ceitings, rude wooden benches, pulpit devoid of ornament, neat chancel and the baptismal four. The shoughts were not of these, as they are mostly of modern steps, plain coilings, rude wooden benches, palpit devoid of ornament, soat chancel and the baptismal four. The shoughts were not of these, as they are mostly of modern introduction, but upon the old brick walls, the corniced and time-seared roof, and the old tablets either side of the chancel; for it was within those walls, underneath this roof and within sight of those tablets, that Washington was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to that Martha whose name is now as inseparably linked to that of Washington as is his to immortality. I saw on one of the bricks the date 1720, which is said to be the date of its erection. The oldest tombetone is dated back as far as 1716. The last services held in the church were about a month ago, the Rev. Mr. Repner, the rector, having suspended services and gone over to Secsseia. In the neighborhood of the church is a fine old Virginia mansion, the sole occupants of which now are fire females. It is now in charge of the provest guard, as are all the dwellings here about. The ladies, all of whom have husbands or lovers in the robel army, utter secces the trong, and say that the enemy will fight at Richmond to the last gasp.

Indian Town, across the river, has been and continues to be a place of rather popular report. There

applied to Governor Leicher for redress, which resulted in the impressed matchines being returned home. An intelligent member of the tribe told me that the rebels were in a peck of trouble about the two engineers of the railroad, both being Northern men. Afraid that the engineers might be working against their cause, they arrested them semi-occasionally, and, with a view to keep them straight, threatened to hang them, shoot them or tar and feather them, and do anything but discharge them, which they dared not do, as they could not possibly get along without them.

A conversation I heard to day between two dealers in bread will throw some light on the soft bread question, which, I think, it worth revealing:

BREAD PRALER No. 2—What's the difficulty, sir?
RREAD PRALER No. 1—You have charged the fifteen cents per loaf, and I shall pay you only twelve cents.

No. 2—Don't you sell the bread at twenty-five cents per loaf, and I shall pay you only twelve cents.

per leaf?

No. 1.—Of course I do.

No. 2.—Den't you make ten cents on every loaf? Ain't that profit enough?

No. 1.—But you pay only six cents a loaf, and sell it to me for fifteen cents, which is two hundred and fifty per cent. I say you are a damned swindler.

No. 2.—I shall sue you.

No. 1.—Sue and be damned.

It did not stop to hear the end of the broad dispute.

It is a busy night in camp, as we move in the morning.

We move in the direction of Bettom's Bridge.

NEAR CUMRERLAND, ON THE PAMUNERY RIVER, May 19, 1802. General McClellan's Despatch About the Conduct of General Heintselman's Corps Well Received-Another Cavalry Recommuissance-The Operations of the Engineer Corps,

The appearance in the HERALD of Saturday (which w got here in camp on the following day at six P. M.) of General McClellan's despatch of May 11, in which he does justice to the conduct of Heintzelman's corps d'armes in the battle of Williamsburg, has ex cited the liveliest satisfaction here. It fully corroborates all that my letters stated in regard to that critical moment when our army was so gard to that critical moment when our army was so hard pressed by superior numbers of the enemy, and when, in the language of General McClellan, "General Kaarney's division arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the day." The particular brigade which rendered this eminent service was that of General Berry, which that officer brought to the front in spite of the obstacles which seemed insurmountable, and which he handled, when he got them up, with consummate skill. He was under fire four hours; many of his officers were shot close to him, and his regiments lost 354 killed and wounded.

shot close to him, and his regiments lost 354 killed and wounded.

General Stoneman made another reconnoissance yesterday, with a large force of cavalry, light artillery and three regiments of infantry, to a point within eleven miles of Richmond. The indications are that the enemy are making a show of preparation, but that they will abancon Richmend, as they did Yorktown, as soon as we are ready to attack. But if they do venture to stand and fight there can be no doubt as to the result.

General Woodbury's corps of engineers are engaged in building reads and bridges in the advance, to facilitate the movement of the army. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the diligent labors of the officers and men of this highly useful corps.

#### NAVAL OPERATIONS ON JAMES RIVER.

Admirable Management and Action of the Galena Off Day's Point.

A private letter from officer Coan, of one of the vessels belonging to Commodore Rodgers' flotilla, speaking of the recent engagement at Day's Point, just above Newport's News, on the opposite side of the river, says:-

The Galena, iron-clad, was admirably manceuvred, so beautifully and saucily that she passed, five or six times, as close as she could get, and silenced one of the bat teries. She then passed and repassed the second bat tery six times; but, finding they were using so much ammunition, for which we expected to have better use higher up, Commander Rodgers ordered the two wooden els to run up, while he in the Galena lay abreast o the battery and disconcerted the rebel gunners. The Galena then followed; but the buoys have been displaced and misplaced so that the pilots last evening ran the Galena ashore, and she is still aground. None of our vessels were seriously injured.

Official Reports of the Engagement at Fort Darling.

The following reports have been received at the Navy Department by Commodore Goldsborough :— REPORT OF COM. RODGERS, OF THE GALENA.

UNITED STATES STEAMER GALENA, )
OFF CITY POINT, JAMES RIVER, May 16, 1862. Sm-I have the honor to report that this vessel, the Aroostook, the Monitor and Port Royal, with the Naugatuck, moved up the river, getting aground several times we encountered a heavy battery, and two separate barriers formed of spiles, and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the Yorktown and

smestown among the number.

The banks of the river we found lined with rifle pits. from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of obstructions, unless driven away by a land force.

The Galena ran within about six hundred yards of the battery, as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to go, let go her anchor, and with a spring sprung across the stream, not more than twice as wide as the ship is long, and then at forty-five minutes past seven o'clock as directed, anchored about thirteen hundred yards be low. The Monitor anchored near, and at nine o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but found her guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery. She

had expended nearly all her ammunition and I made signal to discontinue the action. We had but six We had thirteen killed and eleven wounded.

the part aboft the trunnions going overboard. She is therefore disabled. Lieutenant Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gailant and effective ser-vices. Mr. Washburne, acting master, behaved admira-

The Arcostock, Naugatuck and Port Royal took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything

The Monitor could not have done better. The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy even, if they have any, cannot possibly pass out, and ours can not pass in. I have the honor to be your obedient ser-JOHN RODGERS,

Commander, United States Navy. REPORT OF LIEUT. JEFFERS, OF THE MONITOR. The following is the report of Lieutenant William N. ment near Richmond. It is addressed to Comm

Rodgers:-United State: India Clad Steamer Monitor, James River, Va., May 16, 1862. Sot-I submit the following report of the movem

of this vessel during the action of vesterday :-Shertly after weighing anchor from our position Kingsland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry was commeaced from both panks on all the ships. At half-past seven I discovered an extensive fertification on an eleva tion of about 200 feet, with several smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At formed of sunken vessels and steamers secured with chains, and the shallow water piled across the river. The Galona having anchored at about 1,000 yards distan from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored found that my gues could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the Galuna and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action, when, in company with the other

The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, but vainly, towards this vessel. She was struck ret, and two solid shot on the side armor forward of bending the plates. I am happy to report no casualties In conclusion permit to say the action was most gal lantly fought against great odds, and with the usual of feet against earthworks. So long as our vessels kept up a rapid fire they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened, they remanned their guns. It

was impossible to reduce such works except with the aid of a land force. REPORT OF LIEUT, CONSTABLE, OF THE NAUGATUCE. The following is the report of Lieutenant D. C. ConNEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862.

NEW YORK THERALD, WINDSHAY, MIY SI, 1882.

tuck), in the action. The repert is dated May 16, and is addressed, as are the others, to Commander Rogers:— Sre-I have the honor to report that in yesterday's attack upon the enemy's battery at Ward's Hill, near ond, Va., I placed the vessel under my command in the position assigned me by you in the line of attack, and opened fire upon the battery, which I continued until the bursting of our gun.

stable, commanding the steamer E. A. Stevens (Nauga-

Whilst getting into position, during the bombardment and while falling back with the squadron, the vessel was under quite a heavy fire of musketry, which was constantly returned by us with shell and canister from our light broadside guns.

I have likewise to report to you that two of my crew

are wounded—one by a musket shot through the arm, and the other by a severe contusion. They have been My officers and crow behaved to my entire satisfac tion. I would respectfully request that you appoint a

cause of the bursting of our Parrott gun. LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The following is the report of Assistant Engineer Var Gieson, of the Galena, giving the account of the killed

ON BOARD THE GALENA.

Thomas Ready, captain of the feretop. James H. Webber, third class boy, Michael Maney, landsman. Martin Milberry, landsman. John Smith, ordinary seaman. Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman. Richard A. Adams, seaman. John Russell, landsmar W. H. Horton, ordinary seaman. Joseph Johnson, private, marines, Jared D. Boorum, gunner. David Patterson, landsman. Wounded.

John O'Connor, third class boy, burned and wounded in the ankle joint.

Wm. Stevens, seaman, not seriously, George McDonnell, seaman, slightly. Thomas Pinnegan, seaman, arm seriously injured. Henry Watson, ordinary seaman, slightly. Wm. Harrison, landsman, slightly. Thomas Clark, landsman, slightly. Diederich Visser, seaman, slightly. Andrew McCleary, acting master's mate, not seriously. Owen Doherty, coalheaver, mortally.

Frederick W. Johnson, first class boy, not dangerously. ON BOARD THE PORT ROYAL.

Wounded. George N. Morris, Commander, flesh wound of right

ON BOARD THE NAUGATUCE. James Wilson, musket shot, not seriously. Peter Dixon, not seriously.

Official Report of Flag Officer Goldsborough's Expedition.

Washington, May 20, 1862.
The following has been received at the Navy Depart-

United States Flagmeip Susquenanna, }
James River, Va., May 18, 1862. consequence of a report from Comm todgers that there were two batteries on the south side of this river, one at Rock Wharf Landing, and the other at flardin's Bluff, or Mother Pine's Landing, which required reducing in order to open the river to get suplies up to him, of which he was apout to stand in seed, I moved up to them yesterday with this ship, the Wachuset, the Dacotah, Maratanza and the tug Young America, but found that both had been recently aban-doned, and left comparatively in a useless condition. At Harding's Bluff the guns were spiked, carriages burnt and magazines blown up; but a little below it a solitary gun remained intact, and this we put out of use. At Rock Wharf Landing the guns were also spiked and the Rock Wharf landing the guns were also spined and the carriages burned, but neither the magazines zior bomb-proofs had been destroyed. This I ordered to be done, and it was effectually accomplished. The James river is now open from its mouth up to Ward's or Drury's Bluff; or, in other words, up to eight miles of Richmond, where as you will perceive by Commander Rodgers' report of his fight, it is seriously obstructed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Flag Officer Commanding North Atlantic Blockading

# THE UPPER PAMUNKEY RIVER.

Hon. Gibson Walles, Secretary of the Navy

Our Army Correspondence White House, PANUMET RIVER, May 17, 1862.
Varigation Opened to White House—The Burned Gunbouts and Bridges—Sunken Vessels in Channel—Ravages of Guerillas—Horrible Atrocities—Williamsburg -Recovery of the Dead, de.

To lasve Baltimore at dusk on Friday, and to be located in the advance of the grand army, eighty-five miles from Fortress Monroe and tweaty-three miles from Richmond, by dusk on Saturday, is an experience that your correspondent can imperfectly realize. The mail steam-boats leave the fortress at eleven o'clock, and reach river was filled with craft. They make a continuous line and spars that environ Yorktown and Gloucester remind one of a scene on the North or East rivers. At West Point there is an array of shipping scarcely less formidable and the windings of the interminably crooked Pamunkey are marked for loagues by sails, smokostacks and masts. The landings and wharves are besieged by flatboats and sloops, and Zouaves may be seen hoisting forage and

The landings and wharves are besieged by flatboats and sloops, and Zouaves may be seen hoisting forage and commissary stores up the red bluffs at every turn of the vessel.

The l'amunkey is a beautiful stream, densely wooded, and opening up occasional vistas of whoatfields and meadows, with virginia farmhouses and negro quarters on the hiltors. Many of the houses on the river banks appear to be tenanted by white people; but the majority have a desolate, haunted appearance, and the only signs of life are strolling soldiers, who thrust their legs through the second story windows and contemplate the river from their paper, on the sill, or groups of negrees who sun themselves on the pazza, and rush out to the brink to gaze and grin at the pazza, and rush out to the brink to gaze and grin at the pazza, and rush out to the brink to gaze and grin at the pazza, and rush out to the brink to gaze and grin at the pazza, and rush out to the brink to gaze and varied.

We parsed two rebel ganboats that had been half completed, and barned on the stocks. The charred elbows and ribs were commentaries upon the ruin effected by secessior. West Point is rimply a tongue or spit of land, dividing the Mattapony from the Pamunkey river, at their junction. A faw houses are built upon it, and a wharf that makes out into the Pamunkey shows the former to smill upon it. Between the side of the rebel earthworks, is the sole evidence of war.

Below Comberinach—a collection of mits and a wharf—a number of schooners had been sunk across the river, and, with the aid of an island in the middle, continue a parse through, steering carefully, but sailing vessels must be towed. The tops of the sunker maste only can be directed above the water, and it mast have taken much time and labor to place the boats in line and slok them. Our vessels can be counted by scores above and below the school, and at Camberland the masta are like a forest. Pontoon rafis or sows constitute features of the school, and at Camberland the masta are like a forest. Pontoon ra

Two Massachusetts soldiers had just been found hanging to trees, shot, and with their throats cut. Two had been shot the day before, and so notorious have these depredations become that our cavalry are scouting the country to secure the perpetrators. Sixteen rebels were sent to Fortrees Morroe to-day, and they are supposed, in fact, to belong to the guerillas, as they were found armed near our lines.

I have been mingling to-night with the gallant fellows of Wisconsin, whose camp adjoins the headquartors of their General. Col. Cobb, who cheered on his men at the pitch of the Williamsburg struggle, is a quiet gentleman, who speaks deliberately, frequently pausing, and whese whole demeaner indicates calm courage and thorough command. Major larrabee, of the same regiment, is a thick set man, full of nerve and adventure, where eyes are of an intense blackness, and whose genius is essentially of a military nature. The men of the regiment are thorough backwoodsmen, and Col. Cobb says that they have forgettenthe feeling of fear.

General Hancock, with whom I have spent the evening, is a frank, courageous, chivatrous officer, who is beloved by his men, and who is thought to be one of the first tacticians in the army.

The steamers bring quantities of gentlemen to points on the York river eyesy day, who come provided with each hat these. These mournful processions are the first things that strike the visitor to the grand army. The visitors have become so numerous and persistent that it is believed our authorities will soon have to recur to the old Roman method of burning the dead, and thereby obviating forther trouble. Skirmishing has been going on all day between the remote cavatry pickets, and correspondents who attempt to pass beyond our lines are arrosted.

### NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1862.

It was reported that the Naugatuck was taking on

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. The Rebel Gunboats Jamestown and Patrick Henry and Two Transports Sunk in James River-Affairs at Norfolk-

A Flac of Truce to Richmond, de. The only item of importance worthy of recording to day is that the rebel gurboats Jamestown and Patrick Henry and transports Northampton and Curtis Peck have been sunk by the enemy in the James river, to prevent their fulling into our hands. Our boats were in such close pursuit that the rebels were either compelled to stand and fight, in which case their fate would have scaled, or destroy the ships and escape to the shore. They chose the latter, and the crows of these vessels undoubtedly swell the rebel ranks. The news to day from our gunboats near Richmond is more to them, and is a short time you will hear from then ome glorious tidings. Commander Rodgers, of the Galo na, is not only an able sailor, but a determined, bray and undaunted fighter, and as long as there is a plant left in his ship he will give the enemy battle, and bear

them at that. citizens at last realize the fact that Uncle Sam has got full possession, and that his ancient bird, the eagle, is not the tyrant secseh represented. Although numbers of the population sneer and scowl at our men, and the ladies (the few that walk the streets) gather their dresses when our officers or men pass them, still the general feeling is not as bitter as on the day or two following our occumation.

recing is not as bitter as on the day or two following our occupation.

This afternoon General Wool despatched a flar of truce to Richmond, with despatches to Mayor Ceneral Benjamin lugar, the late robol commander of the Department of Norfolk. Captain James milward, Jr., Harbor Master, is the bearer of one flag, and has selected the steamer George Westernoon and flag and him, among whom were Messrs. Cleveland and Gillespie, of New York, and William Jones, son of Major William P. Jones, Provost Marshal of this department, and two or three others. The purport of the despatches I was unable to learn, and it would only have a bad effect to vanture an opinion. This flag of truce will have to run very close to Richmond, and the probability is that, owing to the obstructions in the river above City Point, Captain Millward will have tog by land.

above City Point, Captain Millward will have to go by land.

In the Herald of Sunday, the 4th inst., appeared a letter from this place, a portion of which reflected somewhat severely on the Tenth regiment. It was alleged that the guard from that regiment had broken into the Ordanace Department, stolen two barrels of whiskey and become "beauty intoxicated." Upon investigation it was ascertained that this regiment had nothing to do with the theft, and inasmuch as the publication of the charge may save injured them at home and in the service, I append a statement made by Captain James H. Briggs, officer of the day, and Lieutenant Charles Hill, officer of the guard on the day when the alleged thoft was said to have been committed. On the advance to Norfolk this regiment acticed with great spirit, and had there been a battle I have no doubt that they would have reflected credit upon the State they hail from. The following is Captain Briggs' statement:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK BERALD. SIR-Having noticed in your Sunday's edition of Sue-Having noticed in your Sunday's edition of May 4 as platement under the caption of "A New York Ragiment Disgraced." setting forth that the guard broke in the order of mines building in Fort Montoe, Va., and atotic two harreds of mines building in Fort Montoe, Va., and atotic two harreds of mines building in Fort Montoe, Va., and atotic two harreds of mines with the whole guard broke he beauty drunk, we, the undersigned, as officers of that guard, most emphatically deny the charge, and promothes it false and untrue in each and every particular. Not one man of the guard membered was intoxicated, and, a though the crime was clarged to our guard, nost the slightest evidence was educed during the investigation to prove that even a single member of our regiment was engaged or implicated in it. Trusting you will make this correction and remove the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of trusting you will make this correction and remove the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of pushes a constant of the control of the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of by these facts to perpetuate the good man they have street to obtain and hitherto enjoyed, we are, most respectfully of the control of the Stain that the special placed upon the placed upon the placed that the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of obtain and hitherto enjoyed, we are, most respectfully of the placed with the stain that the sum of the placed with the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of the bay and the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of the stain that has been placed upon us, and do a simple act of the stain that has been placed upon us, and the stain that has been placed upon us, and the stain that has been placed upon us, and the stain that has been placed upon us, and the stain that has been placed upon us, and the stain that has been placed upon us, and the s

r of the Guard Sunday. rt Nonrolk, Nonrolk, Va., May 13, 1862. Foat Nonrolk, Norrolk, Va., May 13, 1862.
Since the advance of the Army of the Potemac from Yorktown, the officers and men of General McClellan have been put to considerable annoyance by not receiving their packages sent by the Adams Express Company. Notwithstanding the energotic efforts of Mr. John D. Sanborn, the efficient manager at this point, and those of Captain Frank Eddy, at West Point, the mail boats steadily refused to convey the freight accumulated here. For the benealt of the friends and others of the troops composing the Army of the Potemac, I have been requested to publish the following order from Gen. Marry, Chief of General McClellan's staff, to General Van Viict, Quartermaster General, instructing him to have the freight of the Adams Express Company duly forwarded:—

Camp Commentant, May 10, 1800.

General—You will give direction to the captains of the mail boats that ply between Fortress Monroe and the head-quariers of this army, to receive on board all packages the agent of Adams Express may desire forwarded, directed to the officers and men of this army and the officers of the navy serving in connection with it. An agent of said company will accompany the freight and have it tanced on the arrival of the boat. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

# INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

Our Norfolk Correspondence.

American Flag-Business Prospects, de. The streets yesterday presented quite an animated apearance. The people, having acquired more confi-tence, turned out very generally to attend the several places of worship. At the Episcopal churches conside rable interest was felt to know how the clerge non would meet the exigencies of the times. Under the rebel begine they have been required to pray for the "President of the Confederate States, and all these in athority;" but yesterday they cut the Gordin and of their ecclesiastical difficulty by omitting the prayer al

more emphasis than choice in his expressions, it is thought that if he should return and find his count, y's emblem of nationality floating over him some pretty tall specimens of lofty swearing will be heard in that quar-

Business in Norfolk may be considered to be fairly on Business in Norfolk may be considered to be larry on the mend. The influx of Union men has had its influence, Good money begins to be more abundant, and there are evidences of an increasing healthy tome-among the pop-ple. The Provest Marsh is, Major Richard Nixon, is well calculated to impress the people favorably, and give them assurances that they will be fully protected in their persons and property if they meet him in the proper-spirit. Matters on the whole are promising.

#### NEWS FROM GEN. M'DOWELL'S ARMY.

A despatch was received to-day from Fredericksburg, dated yesterday. It states that the message brought by a flag of truce yesterday, consisted of a request that a Confederate escort be permitted to enter our lines, and accompany the family of Robert E. Scott, lately killed in General Banks' Department, from Warrenton to their

Another flag of truce came in to-day, secorting a lady of Philadelphia, who has been detained in the South since the rebellion. A sergoant was the only officer accompanying the flag.

three or four a night, but their reports concerning the rebel forces in our front are for the most part contra-

Secreted property is found daily in Fredericksburg, a large number of insulators having to-day been brought to light from an old cellar, where they had them hid immediately after their removal from the poles by the

this vicinity, the very good conduct of the troops and gentlemanly deportment of officers having completely won over the inhabitants, and overcome their deep rooted prejudices. Several new stores have been opened in Fredericksburg, and the city is already brisk with

#### NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' CORPS.

Formation of Robel Cavalry Guerilla Bands.

STRABBURG, Va., May 19, 1862. It is currently reported and credited in military circles that 2,900 rebel cavalry, attached to different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses Colonel Geary, a few days since, learned that these bauds were in a cave five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave he ascortained they had vacated it the pre-vious day. Forty men and horses had evidently been there some time, the former living sumptuously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, &c. It is probable they were a portion of the force which captured Geary's guard train, near Loudon, last week, and retreated to wards Warrenton on General Shields' approach.

Col. Geary has been ordered to report to Gen. Banks in future. He has been relieved from guarding the lower portion of the Manassas road, which duty he performed for several weeks to the extent of fifty miles of the Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs, which are infested with bands of guerillas who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain deflies and passes enables them to elude pursuit. STRASBURG, Va., May 20, 1862.

Last night guerillas came down upon our pickets at the bridge west of Thoroughfare, killed one and took two prisoners. They belonged to the First battalion Michiran cavalry, commanded by Major Arnold.

#### IMPORTANT FROM MISSGURI.

Mass Convention of the Friends of the President's Emancipation Policy. Sr. Louis, May 20, 1862.

A mass convention of the friends of the administra tion and those favorable to emancipation of the slaves of Missouri, under the plan submitted to Congress by the President, has been called to meet at Jefferson City, June 16, to nominate State officers.

#### INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

Our Nashville Correspondence.

Arrest of Ex-Governor Neul S. Brown-Other Imp Arrests of Disunionists—Tennessee Men for the Union— Capture of Some of Morgan's Men—He Swears to Recapture Them—Hunisville Safe and Quiet—Pursuit of Mor-gan and His Band—Resumption of Mail Communica-tion—Gleams of Union Sunshine, &c., &c., &c.

Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown was arrested in this city to-day by order of Governor Johnson. He is on parole for a few days, in order to allow him time to make arpearances more Southerners of distinction will visit the North this summer than did the last. Governor Brown taken an active part in favor of the secessionists since the Union troops arrived, but was one of the Mili-tary Board when seesah prevailed here.

The motto of the Union men in Tennessee is now,

Who is not for us is against us," and they are acting accordingly. A quiet but irresistible revolution is going on in the State, notwithstanding the Morgan raids. Mr. John W. Childers, of Murfreesboro, brother of Mrs.

Mr. John W. Childers, of Murfreesboro, brother of Mrs. ex. President Polk, of this city, has been arrested by order of Governor Johnson. Several other State prisoners from the same region haverecently arrived here and been placed in charge of Provest Marshal Matthews. The arrest of persons encouraging the depredations of manuding bands will be prosecuted with vigor. It is neck or nothing now between rebel and Union.

The arrest of Mr. Childers, brother of Mrs. J. K. Polk, and his son in-law, Lawyer Avant, with other prominent citizens, was in consequence of the attempt to assassinate Capiain Parkhuret, Provost Marshal of the town, last Sanorday night.

The steamer Sir William Wallace loft last evaning for Louisville, having on board 143 rebel prisoners, including Hentenant Colonel Wood, Morgan's second in command, and other officers, castured by General Dumont at Lebanon in the late fight at that place. The prisoners are under the charge of Castain John D. Canning, Company K, Ohlo Fif yellert, and a detachment from the same regiment, with a number of convolusements. Reports were current that an attempt would be made to capture the boat on her passage down the Cumberland river by Morgan and his mon. Me gan has sworn that he would rescue his companious if he went to hell for it. There is no account of his ancress by latest information.

We have accounts from Huntsville up to hast Sunday, when everything was reported quiet. The report that Mitchel was surrounded by the rebuls is not confirmed. Nashville is a poor place to obtain reliable intelligence of any movements; and it is unsafe to was it after it is obtained. Mail communications between this point and the North are as yet of a somewhat uncertain character, consequent upon the colority of the experts will hardly escape. Gen. Dumont was asked by one of the cavalry officers, who was offered in pursue dorf Morgan and his band. The maranders will hardly escape. Gen. Dumont was asked by one of the cavalry officers, who was officered to the colority of the experts

General.

Mail communications will be opened in a few days to several points in the interior of Tennessee.

A gleam of Union sunshine came from Cumberland Gap to day. We shall soon have cheering intelligence from Eart Tennessee. Ged speed it.

The weather is oppressively bot.

Death of General Wm. H. Keim.

HARRISHURO, May 20, 1862. General Wm. H. Keim died of typhoid fever on Sunday. His remains will be sent to Reading to morrow, to be in terred there. They will be accompanied by the heads of the military and civic departments.

Arrival of Invalid Soldiers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORS, May 20, 1862.
The steamer State of Mains, with 461 sick soldie mostly convalescent and able to travel homewa arrived here this morning. The men are mostly of N York and Massachusetta regiments.

The following deaths occurred in the hospitals have -Wm. H. Fleming, Seventy-fourth No York, wounded: John Naughton, Eleventh Maine, and Dexter Traverse, Eighty-first New York, of typhoid fev

I am requested by the Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks to say to the charitable public that th we at present no need of jellies, sweetments, banda, or lint. On the other hand, shoes, shirts, flannel dre ers and undershirts, stockings, and clothing general wines, liquors and cordials are always in demand, will always be gratefully received. Money also is needed Permit me further to say, that the experience o

out week has demonstrated the necessity of entruthe personal care of the seldiers solely to the isd-the association. This, though it may at first see gracious, is the only course which can at once; them the proper care, and prevent them from inju-the part of those whose sympathies overcome

judgments.

It is impossible to permit access to the barracks soldiers are there, to those guided by mere curio a general desire to make themselves useful. Persequiring for their friends will receive all possible in the on application at the south entrance on Broad and GFORGE ELISS, Jr. Colonel Commanding Depot of Volunteers.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER RHODE ISLAND

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Interesting News from New Orleans and the Gulf Coast.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs at New Orleans.

Particulars of the Evacuation of Pensacola by the Rebels.

Return of Captain Porter's Mortar Fleet to Ship Island, Sc.

FOFTRESS MONROW, May 20, 1862. The United States despatch steamer Rhode Island, Captain Trenchard, arrived here this morning with the mails and dates from New Orleans to the 8th, Southwest Pass to the 9th, Ship Island to the 10th, Pensacola to the

11th, Key West to the 14th and Port Royal to the 18th.

Among the passengers from New Orleans are Colonel Demming, of the Twelfth Connecticut, bearer of dispatches from General Butler; Captain Albert N. Smith. spendent of the Boston Journal; also between forty and fifty pussengers, naval officers cap-tured on the Mississippi below New Orleans. Among them are several licutements of our navy, including J. K. Mitchell, commanding the rebel naval forces on the Mississippi; J. W. Wilkinson, second in command on board the Louisiana; Beverly Kannon, o the Governor Moore, destroyed, and A. F. Warley, commanding the ram Manassas. On the passage the passen.

over the prisoners. The news from New Orleans is not of special interest. General Butler commenced landing on the 1st of May, established his headquarters at the Custom House, took St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open for the accommodation of himself and slaff. A conference had been had between General Butler and the authorities of the city, with Pierre Soule. The proclamation was discussed and modified in some particulars as an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants. The boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. Negotiation for Confederate scrip is forbidden, but other species of currency in circulation is allowed. The newspapers continue their publication. The Della was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but subsequently allowed to go on. Algiers as been occupied by our forces, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip are garrisoned by our troops from Ship Island.

The Opelousas and Jackson Railroad was taken posses-

sion of and all the approaches to the city cut off. Gen. Phelps had advanced to Carrollton, five miles up the river, and occupied the place.

There was very little public demonstration of Union

feeling in consequence of the uncertainty in reference to the future, a great want of confidence prevailing; but under the firm course of Gen. Butler, business is slowly reviving. The city is gradually becoming quiet, and affairs generally are perfectly satisfactory.

Mobile and in the bay, and soundings had been made in the channel. On the 7th the ficet was fired on while engaged in this work by Fort Morgan; but no reply was given. The fleet afterwards returned to Ship Isla

cola and set fire to the forts, navy yard, barracks and marine hospital. General Arnold commenced a bombardment when the destruction of property was begun, with the hope of saving a portion of the forts and property. The steamers Bradford and Neaflic were burned. Fort McRac, the hospital and navy yard were destroyed. The barracks were saved, may yard. The city and forts had been occupied by General Jones with three thousand troops. Gen. Amold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the city with twelve hundred men. There is nething of importance from Key West or Port

men in a skirmish in Warsaw So

SHIP ISLAND, MISS., April 25, 1862. The Military at Ship Island—Escape of Two Refuges from
Mobile—Their S'atement—State of Peeling at Mobile.
There is nothing of special interest occurring at Ship

mand of the post, is displaying wonderful capacities for reducing confusion order. He has already imparted effective method to every department on the island, and matters here are moving with a smoothness and energy as novel as they are encouraging. The various regiments here are improving their time by thorough drill, and have attained a preficiency which will be found most creditable when they are called into action. All are impatient to see active service and chafe sorely at being left behind

General Shepley is exceedingly anxious to take the field. the enemy than to acquire a reputation for distinguished business or executive qualities. The news from the Mis-

the enemy than to acquire a reputation for distinguished business or executive quainties. The news from the Mississippi river was received by the soldiers at Ship Island with the utmost joy and enthusiasm.

The sloop-of-war Preble arrived here from Mobile bay yesterday. She has two refegees, who had escaped from Mobile in the schoener H. C. Files. One of them is a German named H. Hefhelmer, and the other a Frenchman named Joseph Tassieroire. The Frenchman had passports from the French Consul at Mobile, and expected to go North from Havana, if the Files succeeded in reaching that place. Mr. Hofhelmer belongs in New York but spends his winters in Mobile, being engaged there in the furniture business. He had for a long time been watching for an opportunity to escare, and learning that the schoener Files was going to attempt to run the blockade, he persuaded the captain to let him conceal thinself on the vessel, in the hope of other getting to Havana or being captured by the blockading vessels. The schoener Files was loaded with two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, and was bound for Havana. She left Fort Morgan on the evening of the 20th, and was captured the next day by the gunboat kanawha, Lieutenant Commanding J. C. Feibeger.

Mr. Hofhelmer brought news of the terrible battle at Shiloh, between Generals Grant and beauregard, and also of the capture of Fort Pulaski. He says he saw nearly three thousand Union prisoners brought into Mobile, among whem was General Frenties. It is very evident from Mr. Hofhelmer's account, and the extracts from Mobile papers that he brought, that the rebels were badly whipped on the second day of the hattle of Shiloh. The rebels are rejoicing over the improbable story that at that battle twenty thousand federal soldiers, secluding four generals, and a long list of fielt officers, were killed and wounded.

Mr. Hofhelmer also cays that there are many Union